

THE CABOOSE



NEWSLETTER OF THE CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL SOCIETY (CTHS)

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July 2005

Editor's ramblings (by Jeannie Smith)

It's the 'good old summer time' and memories of laughter shared in shanties, shacks and dwellings along the river and throughout the township abound. Long, hot summer evenings provide the perfect 'ambience' to tell 'tall tales' to your family and friends and retain the history of Cumberland Township. Please continue to send in stories or ideas for this newsletter. Your contributions are appreciated. Future issues will feature: The McGonigle Murders in 1890; The Leonard Train Crash in 1964; Life in the Lumber Shanties in 1930's, and the S.S. #10 School Reunion.

The CTHS has 130 members and meetings average about 35 people. Mark September 7th on your calendar for the meeting in Rockland and May 4th, 2006 for the AGM Dinner at Maple Hall, where The Honourable Don Boudria MP will be the guest speaker. If you would like to become a Board Member for The Cumberland Heritage Village Museum

contact Gilles Sequin at GillesL.Sequin@ottawa.ca. Finally, a big 'thank you' to those of you who joined us for 'Murder in Navan', and to The Navan Lion's Club, The Navan Community Association and The Navan Women's Institute for their generous donations to fund the printing of the book 'Murder in Navan'. We're into our second printing! Contact me if you'd like to purchase a copy.

Have a safe summer... see you in September!!

Our Society

The Cumberland Township Historical Society (CTHS) was founded in 1986. We are a non-profit, volunteer and community-based organization whose goal is to preserve Cumberland Township history.

Our newsletter

The Caboose is published six times each year by the Cumberland Township Historical Society.

Our Executive

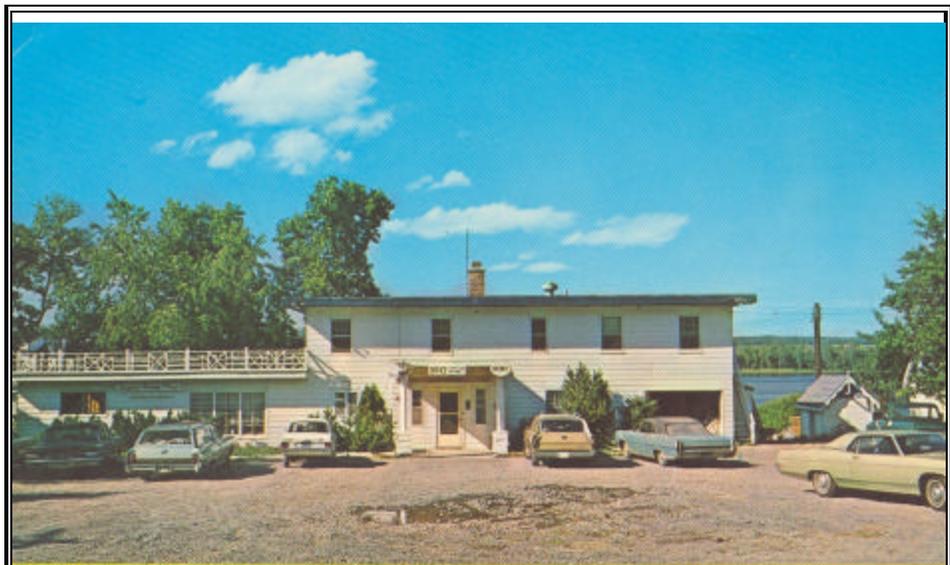
- Randall Ash, President
- Martin Rocque, Vice-President
- Jeannie Smith, Secretary-Treasurer and Newsletter Editor
- Verna Cotton, Director
- Dan Brazeau, Director
- Jean-François Beaulieu, Director
- Dorothy-Jane Smith, Director

Our address and local history room

Cumberland Branch
Ottawa Public Library
Local History Room
1599 Tenth Line Road
Ottawa, ON K1E 3E8

Our World Wide Web address

www.cths.ca



EDGEWATER MOTEL

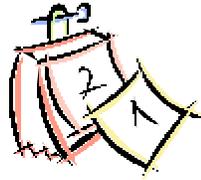
If only the walls could talk! Tales from this 'shanty' by the Ottawa River, west of Cumberland Village, will be revealed...down the road! People who remember the sixties did not live them to the fullest and those who do recall want to wait about twenty years to tell their story!

Next meeting of the CTHS

The next General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 7th at 7 p.m. Gilles Chartrand will talk to us about "W.C. Edwards Mills." The meeting will take place in Rockland at Les Jardins Bellerive on 2950 Laurier St. Be sure to bring a friend along. Light refreshments, as always, will be served.

Society calendar

For more information on these and other upcoming 2005/06 events, please contact a member of the executive committee or visit our website at www.cths.ca.



July 17 th	Firefighter Day at The Cumberland Heritage Village Museum CHVM
Aug. 11 th - 14 th	Navan Fair
Aug. 20 th & 27 th	Vintage Stock Theatre: Murder Mystery at The CHVM
Aug. 28 th	The Ottawa Valley Live Steamers and Model Engineers at The CHVM
Sept. 7 th	CTHS Meeting Guest Speaker-Gilles Chartrand "W.C. Edwards Mills" Rockland
Nov. 2 nd	CTHS Meeting Guest Speaker- Katie Zeizig "Newcomers to Cumberland in the Sixties"
Jan. 4 th	CTHS Meeting "Logging on the Coloungue River" video
March 1 st	CTHS Meeting Guest Speaker-Rod Armitage: Blue Spruce Antiques
May 4 th	AGM dinner meeting in Cumberland at the Maple Hall. Guest Speaker - Don Boudria, MP

Visited our local history room lately?

You'll find past issues of local Cumberland newspapers, The Courier and The Communique, as well as newsletters from other local historical societies.

Contact us

If you have questions or suggestions regarding any aspect of the Society including The Caboose, our local history room or anything else of interest to you or to the Society, you may contact any member of the executive by phone or by email:

- Randall Ash, President (833-3207) randall2620@rogers.com
- Martin Rocque, Vice-President ((819)776-3890) martin.rocque@sympatico.ca
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- Dan Brazeau, Director (834-8336) danbrazeau@rogers.com
- Dorothy-Jane Smith, Director (225-3554)



The Old Stone Dash-Churn

contributed by Isobel Hodges

*Today I remember the stone dash-churn
That stood on the basement floor,
Much too heavy to carry around
For it held three gallons-or more.
When Ma proclaimed the cream was 'right'
For the firm sweet butter she made,
She scalded the churn-the dasher too,
And right with the task she stayed.
Sometimes we children would spell her off,
And thought churning the greatest fun.
We'd thump the dasher up and down
Waiting for butter to come.
Thump! Thump! Remember that thump!
How wearisome it became
Before little bits of butter appeared -
Churning was no longer a merry game.
When Ma announced the butter was "there",
We gladly relinquished our turn.
Now years and years later those days I recall
Complete with the stone dash-churn!*



The 2005/06 Executive: from left: Dorothy-Jane Smith (inset), Dan Brazeau, Bob Serrè (past Treasurer), Verna Cotton, Jean-François Beaulieu, Jeannie Smith, Randall Ash and Martin Rocque

Murder and intrigue in Cumberland

From page 271: OPP The history of the Ontario Provincial Police Force by Dahn D. Hagle: Published by The Queen's Printer, Toronto 1984



William J. Larocque lived with his wife and children on a small farm near Rockland, Ontario, and made his living from farming, occasionally earning finder's fees from various insurance agents in the area. His close friend, Emmanuel Lavictoire, was a market gardener with a smallholding a short distance away where he and his wife lived with their five children. In 1931, Larocque and Lavictoire had induced one young farmer to apply for life insurance, which was eventually issued, and for which Larocque pocketed a fee of ten dollars. The young man, Athanase Lamarche, had named his father, Felix, as the beneficiary. At some later date, the two Rockland farmers went to Buckingham,



Quebec, where the young Lamarche was staying, and late that night, the three started back for Ontario in Larocque's car. At the ferry dock at Masson, the car went into the Ottawa River, and while Larocque and Lavictoire survived, young Lamarche was drowned. Within days after Felix Lamarche was paid the insurance money on his son's death, Larocque set about schemes to deprive him of the funds and eventually, by nefarious means, was able to leave Lamarche with practically nothing.

In 1932, the two men had also encouraged Leo Bergeron to take out insurance on his life, which he did, naming his father as his beneficiary. Sometime shortly afterwards, at Bergeron's request, the policy, which had a double indemnity clause for accidental death, was amended, and William Larocque was named beneficiary. One day in March, when Bergeron was employed at the farm of Eugene Morin as the hired hand,

Larocque called at the farm and asked Morin for Bergeron's help with a planned threshing. Morin refused because he had ample work to keep the young man busy. Larocque called in again, this time to demand that Bergeron help him, or pay him money he owned. Reluctantly, Bergeron agreed to go to Larocque's farm the next morning, but later he privately told Morin that he was afraid of Larocque.

First thing in the morning, Leo Bergeron walked the two miles to the Larocque place, meeting Lavictoire on the way. A short time later, Lavictoire ran breathless to a neighbouring farm for help with a team of horses which he claimed had fallen. The neighbour responded immediately and on their arrival back at Larocque's barn, saw Larocque holding the reins of a team of horses which was standing quietly in the barn. When the horses were moved, young Leo Bergeron, apparently grievously injured, was lying where they had been standing. The neighbour went to call for a doctor and to advise Bergeron's father, and Dr. Martin Powers of Rockland, who was a coroner, came at once. So, too, did Leonid Bergeron, who, finding his son dying, accused Larocque of killing him for his insurance as he had caused the death of Athanase Lamarche more than a year before. The provincial police were called, and Harry Storey, the sergeant from Ottawa, came to the scene with Provincial Constables Harold Dent and George Buck of Rockland. After viewing the battered body of young Bergeron and noting the extent of bloodstains on the floor and walls of the barn, the officers searched the building and found, high on a



From left: William Larocque, Sergeant H. Story, unknowns, Constable Harold Dent (1932)



Re-enactment of the murder scene (1932)
(Library and Archives Canada)

heavy beam, the bloodstained handle from a pitchfork. When the examination of the handle revealed that the stains were of human blood, Inspector Stringer of the CIB was sent to Rockland to take charge of the investigation.

The account of the affair given by Larocque and Lavictoire was that Bergeron had been trampled by the fractious team. The existence of the pitchfork handle, however, rendered this story improbable, and when Larocque's horses were seen to be old and submissive, the inspector set out to learn the truth.

Following an inquest at Rockland and after learning the facts of the insurance dealings of Larocque, the police charged both men, and they were eventually tried for the murder of Leo Bergeron. At L'Orignal, they were both found guilty, sentenced to hang, and duly executed there on March 15, 1933.

"I was up there the day of the murder," says John Lough, 74 (Sat. Aug. 19, 1989 Ottawa Citizen page A18 The Last Hanging by Jeff Heinrich) "We seen the body lying there against the wall, where they hooked up the horses to the threshing machine. We seen the blood everywhere and the robe pulled over him." Lough remembers Bergeron's father showing up at the barn, led by Lavictoire, who had gone running for help when young Bergeron was trampled. "Bergeron's father was there. He told the police-'He (Larocque) killed Lamarche for his insurance, and he killed my boy for the same thing.' "

"Mrs. Emmanuel Lavictoire came to my Grandmother, Catherine Burch's wake at our farmhouse in 1932. We lived just west of where her husband had murdered Bergeron and she told my father, Robinson Burch, "At least she had departed

to a better place; more than I could hope for my husband." Ethel (Burch) Findlay 2005

"I was staying with my Grandmother Julia (Sauve) McGonigle the night that the Bergeron murder took place. I will never forget the horrible scream that I heard as I walked to McKeen's Store that evening. It was a calm, hot summer night and the sound travelled across the water, directly south to where I was. I told Mr. McKeen what I heard and he said that it was probably just someone fooling around! I can still hear the scream today! My grandmother never got over the murders of her daughters, Mary and Eliza, in October 1890, at the hands of hired man, Narcisse Larocque (a relative of William J. Larocque who was hanged at L'Orignal June 4, 1891). Kenneth Smith 2005



Inscriptions on tombstones at Dale's Cemetery, Cumberland

McGONIGLE

In Loving Memory of James McGonigle
1854-1912 His Wife Julia Sauve 1860-1943
Their son William 1887-1945

McGONIGLE

Mary age 11 years Eliza age 13 years Daughters of James and Julia McGonigle WHO WERE FOULY MURDERED ON OCT. 7, 1890

SMITH

In Loving Memory of Allan Clarence Smith 1917-1935
Son of Clarence Smith and his wife Julia McGonigle
Russell E. Smith 1924-1972

SMITH

In Loving Memory of Clarence H. Smith 1893-1968 His
Wife Julia McGonigle 1896-1977

SMITH

In Loving Memory of May Hewens 1923-2003 Beloved
Wife of Kenneth Smith 1921
Their son Allan R. Smith 1942-2003 Husband of Mirja
Bernitz 1943
Russell E. Smith 1924-1972 Brother of Kenneth

DEAVY

In loving memory of Eliza McGonigle 1892-1963
Beloved wife of Francis Deavy 1882-1974
Edith Deavy 1915-1989 Beloved wife of Cecil Deavy

FINDLAY

Russell F. Findlay 1903-1980 His wife
Reta M. Deavy 1914

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN



HAWKESBURY MILLS

In 1805 Thomas Mears and David Patee leased an island in the Ottawa where they built a sawmill and a grist-mill. They constructed a dam across the channel to Hawkesbury West and there purchased 1,000 acres of land. In 1810 half of these properties were mortgaged to William and George Hamilton who later obtained full ownership. The Hamiltons enlarged the sawmill and made it one of the most productive in the province, exporting large quantities of "deals" (softwood planks) to Britain. The mills were owned by the Hamiltons with the nearby "Hawkesbury Post Office" settlement in 1858 to form the incorporated village of Hawkesbury.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH 1832

The Presbyterian congregation at L'Orignal was organized about 1822 by the Rev. John McLaurin, who visited L'Orignal as minister of the Church of Scotland for the Lochiel pastorate. In 1823 McLaurin became the teacher at the Ottawa District School in L'Orignal and conducted worship in the school or court house. He assumed official charge of the L'Orignal and Hawkesbury congregations in 1832. The present church was begun that year under his direction but for lack of funds was not finished until about 1836. The site for the church and manse was the gift of Charles Platt Treadwell, Seigneur of Pointe a L'Orignal. In 1825 the congregation of St. Andrew's joined The United Church of Canada.

THE FOUNDING OF L'ORIGNAL

The earliest settlers in this area, Joseph La Rocque-Brune and Raymond Duffaut, had located by 1791. Five years later Nathaniel Treadwell, a land surveyor and speculator from Plattsburg, New York, acquired the seigneurie of Pointe-a-l'Orignal, some 23,000 acres. By 1812 a small community was established here named L'Orignal after the moose found in the Pointe area. In 1816 it became the capital of the newly-created Ottawa District. The court-house was erected in 1825 and four years later a post office was opened. An influx of French-speaking settlers increased L'Orignal's population which numbered 400 in 1850. In 1876, with a population of over 800, it was incorporated as a Village.

THE SEIGNEURY OF L'ORIGINAL

This area, the present township of Longueuil, was granted in 1674 to François Prevost, Town Mayor of Quebec, and was the first seigneurie in what is now Ontario. Known originally as the seigneurie of "Pointe a L'Orignac", it was not developed until the Hon. Joseph Le Moyne de Longueuil, seigneur since 1778, granted portions to settlers during 1784-90. Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell purchased the seigneurie in 1796, built mills and roads and expanded settlement. A United States citizen, Treadwell left Canada during the War of 1812 and forfeited his lands, but later regained these and sold the seigneurie to his own son Charles in 1824. By 1873 most of the seigneurial lands had passed out of the family.

DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE AND GAOL 1825

In 1816 the Ottawa District was established and the Courts of Quarter Session, which at that time possessed local administrative as well as judicial authority, were held in the Township of Longueuil. In 1824 Jacob Marston donated a plot of land in this vicinity for the portion of the present building, constructed by Donald McDonald and Walter Beckworth, contractors, was completed. Designed in the Loyalist Neo-Classical style,

this is the oldest remaining court-house in the province. Extensive additions were made in 1861-62.

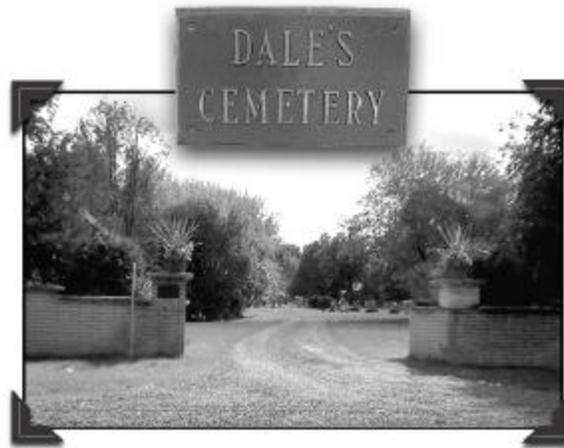
DALE'S CEMETERY

Early records show this cemetery was started in 1836 on farm land purchased for 20 pounds currency from Wm. Dale and his wife Mary Lough Dale who were buried here in 1895 and 1855 respectively.

*A peaceful place of quiet rest,
with birds sweetly singing,
from where the souls of all the blest,
Heavenward are winging.*

(Dale's Cemetery picture taken by Martin Rocque)

Information taken from the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board of Ontario



Queen of the Kitchen

by Ethel Findlay

The Queen to which I refer was the wood burning cook stove which took its place in the kitchen of just about every home in North America from around 1800 to approximately 1960 when they were slowly replaced by electric stoves. Electric stoves, rangettes and hot plates began being constructed around 1930. Electrical power however did not reach small towns and the countryside until the late 1950's and early 1960's for the most part.



Ethel (Burch) Findlay,
1944

The cook stoves were truly a wonder. They provided heat, cooked food, warmed water, dried clothing and were tested for versatility in a multitude of other ways. Among the multitude there are two scenes I distinctly remember. One of the men folk would arrive in the kitchen carrying a tin can about half full of water and the thermostat submerged in it. This can was put on the stove top to boil and was a means of testing whether the thermostat was working or not. The second scene was the ruin of Father's

hat. Father placed his felt hat in the oven to dry leaving the oven door open. However no one but Father knew about the hat. Father went about his chores, Mother came into the kitchen, closed the oven door, fired up the stove, totally unaware of what was baking in the oven. After a time, Father returned, opened the oven door and for just a moment saw the form of his hat which collapsed before his eyes into a little heap of ash!

It really is amazing the number of appliances we now need to replace the faithful old kitchen stove. The kitchen stove was surrounded by families, children doing homework, adults making major decisions, playing games, listening to the battery radio, sewing or knitting. The kitchen and stove were focal points of family life. Most of the wood burning kitchen stoves have left us forever but fortunately a few have been rescued from rust and ruin by museums and collectors and just a very few by individuals who truly appreciate them. Cumberland Township Museum has rescued a few. My favourite is the Findlay Oval with its lovely tile back. It was purchased in 1927 by my husband's (Allan Findlay) bachelor uncle (Russell

Findlay) for \$75.00. It was loaded onto the wagon and transported to the farm. He married a few years later and raised six children around that stove. Our aunt (Reta Findlay) moved to the village after his death, and donated the beautiful old stove to the museum where it now stands proud in the Faubert House.

These stoves were made in Carleton Place, Ontario, by Findlay Brothers. David Findlay, the original founder of the company, came to Canada from Scotland, in 1858 and settled in Perth. He was a moulder by trade in Perth, so he relocated his family and business in Carleton Place in 1860. Initially there was only one model of cook stove but by 1878, the company was producing several different models of wood stoves on a much larger scale consisting of cook stoves and box stoves.

David Findlay Sr. retired in 1890. That year, the company employed 25 men and manufactured 60 stoves per week. The company then became known as D. Findlay and Sons and was managed by David Jr. and William Findlay. The company built a stove plant in 1901. Along with manufacturing stoves, the foundry continued to produce moulded castings, ploughs and other moulded metal pieces used mainly by the farming community.

In 1911, the company catalogue listed 29 different wood cook stoves and 5 box stoves. In the early 1920's, a white porcelain finish was developed as a finish for the cook stoves. This was a dramatic change from the black cast iron used until then. By the end of the decade, porcelain finished stoves were available in a variety of colours or with plaster trim. From 1948 to 1968, company products were sold from coast to coast and export trade was developed with several countries outside Canada. Production reached 35,000 units per year during that period, employing 300 people.

Then after 112 years of operation, the appliance business was sold to a Quebec company. Stoves were no longer made in Carleton Place after 1972. The foundry continues to operate in Carleton Place under the name of Findlay Foundry Limited.

The Findlay Oval that is 'Queen' of one of Cumberland Township Museum's kitchens bakes cookies, bread and other goodies fairly frequently. I grew up and learned to cook on a wood stove. You first need to learn how to control the fire in the stove, otherwise the food is not cooked or it is burned. Yes, it was hot in summer, but it was amazing how well one could manage with a bit of organization and practice. During spring, fall and winter, the cozy warmth and wonderful aromas that greeted everyone who entered the kitchen, remains a treasured memory.

Early settlers of the Lower Ottawa Valley whose ghosts still haunt me!



Robert Serrè, a vibrant member of the CTHS, entertained a gathering of about 35 people, at the AGM on Wednesday, May 4th with the following stories.

Away back when the French claimed Canada, a Count connected with the army accompanied his regiment to this country, taking his Countess with him. After a period of service in Canada, the regiment was ordered home, but the Count, preferring to remain, procured his retirement from the service. The Count, intent on trying his luck in the fur trade, chose the Ottawa for the scene of operations. He and his wife accompanied a clerk named Perault and three or four canoe men, and ascended the Ottawa until they reached Butternut Grove, now called Rockland, where they halted and made a permanent settlement. A brisk trade was carried on at the grove, and Indian tents frequently formed quite a village of canvas. But death entered the dwelling of the trader, and the Count was summoned to the spirit land. The Countess carried on the business for some time, aided by the clerk Perault, and finally took him into partnership, socially as well as commercially, and of course assumed his name. Madam Perault was a woman of no common mould. Kind, generous, inventive, firm and bold.

In some skirmish with the British colonists, a young English officer fell into the hands of a party of Indians from the Ottawa. Intent on deliberate vengeance on their enemy, they brought him through the woods bound and kept in close confinement, waiting the arrival of some absent warriors, who would gloat with them over the torturing slow death of his unhappy victim. Madam Perault visited the young officer, and her womanly compassion was deeply stirred, and her inventive sagacity roused to action. Waiting her opportunity, one day when all the men were absent hunting, she contrived to drive away the women on some pretext, and by the free use of sweets, the children also were decoyed out of the way.

The prisoner was then set at liberty and arranged in woman's attire, put to bed in an upper chamber in Madam Perault's house, and waited upon as an invalid extremely ill. A terrible hue and cry was raised when the Indians returned and found the prisoner

gone. A general search was made, but failing discovery, they went to the house of Madam Perault, and asked permission to search it also. She in the most courteous manner gave consent, but begged them to make as little noise as possible, as a sick lady lay in bed upstairs. The device succeeded, and the enraged Indians returned to their tents, maddened by disappointed revenge.

Madam Perault took the earliest opportunity of forwarding her rescued charge to Montreal, from which place he subsequently reached England in safety. The conquest of Canada by the British followed soon after, and Madam Perault was thanked and rewarded by the English Government.

About the year 1780, Mr. James Fox, a Revolutionary soldier hailing from the Emerald Isle, with his wife, a native of France (Quebec), ascended the Ottawa in search of a favourable locality on which to settle for the purpose of trading with the Indians. They ended up at Foxes Point and Foxes Island, the latter being opposite Foxes Point (now Clarence Point and Thurso). A few years later, the Foxes dropped the fur trade, and in common with their neighbours, lived a rather precarious life, being a mongrel between hunters, farmers and lumbermen. The old man and his wife died where they lived, and lie buried at Foxes Point.

Correspondence and papers on various subjects by William Edwards. Peterborough, J.R. Stratten, 1882.

James Fox had been born in Dublin in 1746, and he married Mary Desang, in French Marie Des Anges, in 1780 in Montreal. Their son James Junior became a Justice of the Peace. James Fox Senior, who had known Madam Perault personally, died in 1823. He and Marie were buried in the Clarence Cemetery.

The third story is about Gabriel Foubert, born on April 16, 1754, the oldest child of Jean-Baptiste Faubert, a French soldier posted at the Lake of Two Mountains, west of Montreal, and Marie-Geneviève Durocher. Gabriel married Marie-Josephte Houle in Lachine in 1778.



Napoleon Foubert
(copied from a 'tintype'
provided by Elaine O'Neill)

(Excerpt from Newton. Bytown and the fur trade, 1991)

The explorer Alexander Henry described a newly abandoned post near Rockland called La Barrière and another at the mouth of the Lièvre River which was probably operated by the Foubert Family. At any rate a Gabriel Foubert and his wife were established there in 1800, having a house and other outbuildings. They were engaged in that year by the North West Company.

In 1796, a list of associates was submitted by William Fortune to settle in Buckingham Township, and Gabriel Foubert's name was on the list. Eventually, four lists were submitted, and members of the Dunning family were also named.

(Three excerpts from a Memorial submitted to His Excellency Sir Robert Milnes, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada by Gabriel Foubert.)

That your Memorialist has served as a militia man for some years, and was taken prisoner by the Americans at Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk River, by which he suffered much.

That your Memorialist and family were the first persons who attempted to make a settlement on the Ottawa or Grand River, where he has now resided for these eighteen years last past, with seven children named Amable, Gabriel, Marie, Monique, Marguerite, Marie Anne and Michel.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that Your Excellency and Council may grant to him and to his wife twelve hundred acres each and to seven children such further proportions of His Majesty's waste lands in the Township of Templeton on the Ottawa River (dated 1802).

(Excerpt from a report submitted in French by Father Roupe, a Catholic missionary who travelled through the Lower Ottawa Valley about twice a year, both sides of the river, between 1815 and 1826.)

Six leagues below the Chaudiere Falls there are several French Canadian families established on both sides of the Ottawa River. This location which the old voyageurs called the upper Barrière is now divided into townships, the north side being in Lower Canada and called Buckingham, the south side being in Upper Canada and called Cumberland.

The last clue to Gabriel's life was found in the register of the Catholic parish in Montebello, and the entry, dated 1826, stated that Gabriel was in that year a farmer in Lochaber Township. He would then have been 72 years old.

Gabriel's grandson, Moses, and his wife Sarah, are buried in Dale's Cemetery, Cumberland.

FAUBERT

Brother In Memory of

Moses M. Foubert died April 6, 1908 age 31 years 31 months

Mother In Memory of Sarah Capron

Wife of Amable Faubert

died Feb 25, 1904 age 73 yrs 9 mths



Congratulations to Jean-François Beaulieu, Past President of the CTHS, upon graduating from the University of Ottawa with a Masters Degree in History. In succeeding issues of The Caboose you will read selections of Jean-François's thesis.

La Famille Foubert

La Famille Foubert, impliquée dans le commerce des fourrures, forme-t-elle une petite bourgeoisie Canadienne - Française au 19e siècle

PLAN

I INTRODUCTION

II DÉVELOPPEMENT

1. *Famille Foubert à Saint - Michel de Vaudreuil.*
 - i. *Historique de Vaudreuil.*
 - ii. *Membres de la famille Foubert.*
2. *Gabriel Foubert dans la région de Buckingham en 1784.*
 - a.) *Gabriel Foubert associé de William Fortune en 1796*
 - b.) *Gabriel Foubert travaille pour la Compagnie XY de 1801 à 1804.*
 - c.) *Gabriel Foubert cherche à obtenir une terre en 1802 et 1803.*
 - d.) *Gabriel Foubert père et fils travaillent pour la Compagnie XY à Buckingham de 1802 à 1804.*
3. *Amable Foubert ouvre un poste de traite dans le Canton de Cumberland, Ontario en 1807.*
4. *Gabriel Foubert fils résident de Rigaud de 1809 à 1819*
 - a. *Mariage de Gabriel Foubert fils.*
 - b. *Baptêmes de cinq de ses six enfants à Rigaud entre 1811 et 1819.*
 - c. *Les contrats de Gabriel Foubert de 1813 et de 1817 à 1821.*



Foubert family member

- d. Deux contrats de son beau-père Pierre Séguin dit De la Déroute.
 e. Deux contrats de son beau-frère Joseph Séguin.
 f. Contrat de son beau-frère François-Xavier Larocque.

5. Gabriel Foubert fils retourne résider à Buckingham en 1822.

a) Nouveaux contrats de Gabriel Foubert fils de 1822 à 1829.

b) Contrats d'autres membres de la famille de 1822 à 1845.

c) Baptême du sixième fils, Joseph, à Montebello en 1828.

d) Mariages des trois enfants adultes à la fin des années 1830.

e) Décès de Gabriel Foubert fils et de Marie-Jeanne de Chantal Séguin.

III DISCUSSION ET CONCLUSION

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INTRODUCTION

Au début du 19^{ème} siècle le commerce des fourrures est en plein essor. Beaucoup d'hommes, généralement par besoin d'argent ou par goût de l'aventure, deviennent voyageurs ou engagés de compagnies de commerce de fourrures. Durant cette période des membres de la famille Foubert sont très actifs dans le commerce de la fourrure et éventuellement avec leurs relations semblent former une petite bourgeoisie canadienne - française locale. Leur engagement dans le commerce de la fourrure a-t-il résulté en leur embourgeoisement? C'est ce que nous verrons dans ce texte. Les carrières de Gabriel Foubert, père et ses fils, Gabriel et Amable, leurs relations, les liens créés par des mariages et les contacts des Foubert, les Séguin, les Larocque et les Dunning ont peut-être formé un réseau propice à l'établissement d'une petite bourgeoisie locale. En examinant des sources primaires, telles que lettres et affidavits, contrats de voyageurs, livres de comptes des compagnies de fourrures, registres paroissiaux, et autres documents, cet exposé tentera de répondre à la problématique: la famille Foubert forme t-elle une petite bourgeoisie local Canadienne Française.

1) Famille Foubert à Saint -Michel de Vaudreuil:

i) Historique de Vaudreuil: La seigneurie de Vaudreuil, accordée au Marquis de Vaudreuil en 1702, devient

la propriété de M. Alain Chartier de Lotbinière en 1791. Selon l'auteur Gérard Parizeau, le village de Saint - Michel de Vaudreuil, créé en 1773 comptait éventuellement 2500 âmes. Il décrit la paroisse comme étant «un milieu rural avec de bonnes routes » possédant plusieurs industries et notables. La plus part des familles pionnières ont grandi à Vaudreuil dont celles des Séguin, et des Couillaud Rocquebrune dit Larocque avant de s'établir à Rigaud.

ii) Membres de la Famille Foubert: L'ancêtre de la famille Foubert, Jean-Baptiste, est originaire de France. Né à Paris en 1721, il marie une canadienne de Lachine, le 8 novembre 1753, Geneviève Durocher, née en 1728. Il est soldat. Le couple a treize enfants dont 10 vivent jusqu'à l'âge adulte. Gabriel, l'aîné est né le 16 avril 1754. Ses frères et sœurs sont: Catherine née le 24 Octobre 1755, Geneviève née le 4 mars 1761, Jean-Baptiste né le 29 août 1762, Antoine né le 10 janvier 1764, Jean Antoine né le 12 janvier 1765, Amable né le 13 mai 1766, Julie née le 9 août 1767, Geneviève née le 25 novembre 1771, Michel né le 11 décembre 1773.

Peter C. Newman mentionne «Because it was usually the eldest son who inherited the farm while his brothers had little training and few alternatives to fall back on, there was strong family pressure on younger siblings to sign up for the fur trade." Mais il semble que Gabriel l'aîné de la famille ait été l'exception à cette règle puisqu'il devint milicien.

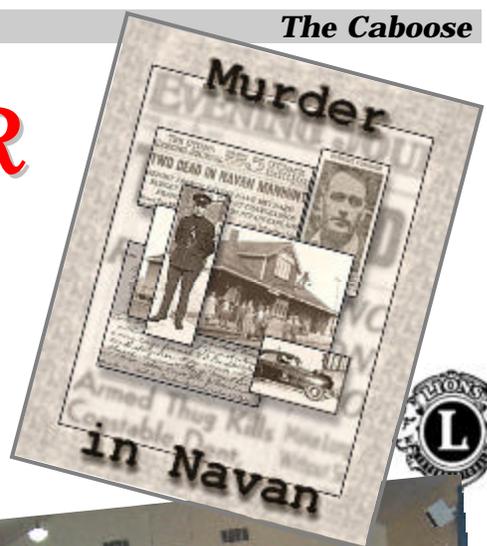
Gabriel épouse Marie Houde le 21 septembre 1778 à Lachine. Puis naissent leurs enfants : Amable, l'aîné, né le 30 mars 1782 et Gabriel fils, né le 28 mai 1784 à Saint - Michel de Vaudreuil. Leurs autres enfants sont nés dans l'Outaouais et baptisés à Vaudreuil. Geneviève, Véronique, Marguerite, Marie-Anne, Michel et Antoine.

Selon l'aveu et le dénombrement daté du 7 juillet 1782 Jean-Baptiste Foubert possède une terre de 90 arpents dans la première concession de L'Anse Vaudreuil, dont trente six arpents en culture et cinquante-quatre arpents de bois. Il possède une maison et une grange. Selon le registre paroissial de Vaudreuil, Jean-Baptiste Foubert meurt le 10 janvier 1800 « dans une espèce d'innocence » à Saint - Michel de Vaudreuil. Sa femme Geneviève Durocher décède en mai 1803 au même endroit.

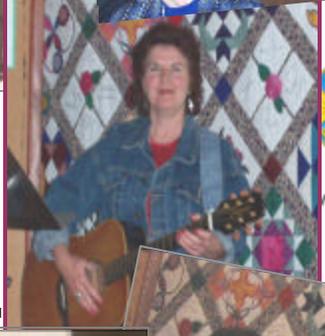


Foubert family member

MURDER IN NAVAN



Police Officer Is Promoted For Act Near Navan, Ont.



Navan Community Association

